Our publication office is on Seventh street, adjoining Adamson's Periodical Depot, and opposite the General Post Office.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Wednesday, February 13, 1861.

CONFIRMATION .- The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Horatio King as Post masters General. A number of deputy postmasters were also confirmed.

THE VOTES OF PACIFICATION ON MONDAY.

The resolution, offered by Mr. Palmer of New York in the House on Monday, and roted for by every Republican, was in the words following:

d, That neither the Federal Govern ment, nor the people or Government of any non-slaveholding State, have a purpose or a constitutional right to legislate upon or inter-fere with slavery in any State of the Union."

As the Democrats generally refused to vote nnon this resolution, it was, for the purpose of securing support from that side, thrown into the following new form, by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio:

" Resolved, That neither Congress nor the people or Government of any non-slaveholding State has the constitutional right to legislate upon or to interfere with slavery in any slave-holding State in the Union."

In this last form, the resolution was carried, yeas 161, navs, none.

The Republicans voted, to a man, for both resolutions, and they have thus, in the most authentic and solemn manner, disclaimed for themselves and for their constituents, any assumption of a right, or any purpose, to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists

In this immediate slaveholding community these votes are hailed with the most enthusiastic satisfaction, and are regarded as substantially removing all grounds of apprehension from the incoming Administration. And they will have the same effect in other portions o the South, wherever the press will permit the people to know what has been done.

This question of the safety from interfer ence, of slavery in the States, is the only thing which really touches Southern feeling. As to the territorial question, so far as the present Territories are concerned, they are quite indifferent to it, as they understand very well that there are no such Territories into which slavery can be carried. That this is so, is proved by the fact, that the agitators and revolutionists bere, have actually been obliged to go out of the country, and into a foreign jurisdiction, for the purpose of hunting up a pretext for a quarrel.

There was nothing in the United States to dispute about, and so they have gone to Mexico to raise an issue of Africanizing that country. This is proof positive, that there was nothing at home to raise issues upon.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY AND FREE TRADE.

It is to be inferred from the speech of Mr Stephens, upon his acceptance of the Vice Presidency of the Cotton Confederacy, that the Constitution agreed upon for it, limits impor daties by a maximum of ten per cent.

Constitutional restrictions can be of very little importance, where Constitutions are made by Commissioners, representing nothing but State Conventions, and these Conventions acting en tirely outside of and beyond any authority with which they were clothed. Such Constitutions can be unmade as easily as made.

The real question is, upon the assumption that this Cotton Confederacy is to be main tained, what sort of policy will be dictated by the necessities of its position?

As it will need, of all things, revenue, and cannot rely upon direct taxes upon a poor population, it must resort to all indirect taxes which are available.

They cannot impose an export duty upor cotton, without placing their cotton growers a such a disadvantage, as compared with cotton growers elsewhere, as will ruin that great branch of their industry. And this is especially true now, when such extraordinary efforts will be made to stimulate the production of cotton, in every region where it can be grown. If the Gulf States had the monopoly of that staple, they could tax its export to any extent, but as they have no such monopoly, they must permit it to pass untaxed into the markets of the

The limit to import duties, is indicated by the rates at which smuggling comes in to de feat duties.

Upon the long land line between this cotton empire and the United States, smuggling is physically as practicable in one direction, as in the other, but it is not so commercially. The South is in the habit of receiving its supplies of European goods by the way of th North, and this habit, or fact, is the result of another fact, that this has been the cheapest and best way in which such supplies could be obtained. If such goods were importable duty free at Charleston, they could not be furnished to the Northwest so cheaply, as by importation at New York, paying a moderate duty. With equal duties at both ports, the Southwest could be furnished so much more cheaply from New York, that amuggling into the Southwest from New York would be inevitable. The only method of equalizing the advantages of Charles ton and New York, is to have the scale of duties at the former port, much lower than at the

A writer in the Charleston Mercury, correctly apprehending this point, and even insisting that any duty at all is out of the question, says:

" It has been argued that a moderate duty on all goods from abroad would give protection to our commerce, by subjecting goods coming from New York, and that had already paid duty there, to a second duty here. We have no confidence in the efficacy of this suggestion. Some goods will be warehoused and exported to the South in unbroken packages, as gunny bagging for example, and the great bulk of the foreign imports, certainly all the fine goods that are sold almost in retail quantities, will pay the sold almost in retail quantities, will pay the duties in New York, and be sent to the South by a thousand channels of railroads, rivers, and be introduced free of duty. It would

take half the revenue to protect our widely-extended frontier on the north from sunggling. And if goods can come by land free of duty, but not by sea, it will easily be perceived that the trade of our seaports must be entirely annihi-

Thus then, while the restriction of duties by a maximum of ten per cent., as supposed to be prescribed by the Constitution adopted at Montgomery, is of little consequence, the restriction imposed by the circumstances of the case, is a very different matter. It cannot be changed, or evaded, and it necessarily limits duties to a scale utterly inadequate to produce such a revenue, as the Cotton Empire will need, even in time of peace.

UPON WHAT ISSUES THEY HAVE SECEDED.

That neither of the six seceded States had any good cause for the revolution into which they have plunged, and that what has happened has been brought about by the selfish ambition of a few men, who prefer unbridled power in a petty empire of their own, to the constitutional restraints of a great country, is the unanimous judgment of all spectators, here and in Europe of current events.

But the means used by these men to inveigle their fellow-citizens into their schemes, are not so generally understood, and it is not easy to cause hem to be credited in communities in which the general diffusion of intelligence and the freedom of oral and printed discussions, render the use of such means wholly impracti-

A large per centage of the people in the Gulf States cannot read at all, and those who can read are permitted to read scarcely anything from which they could derive any correct knowledge of public affairs. The newspapers in these States, of all political shades, are filled with the most stupid lies, and no Northern papers, except of the most mischievous stamp, are permitted to be circulated. The people are told, by their own papers, that the Republicans are all Garrisonian Abolitionists, and it is only such infamous Northern sheets as the N. Y. Herald and N. Y. Journal of Commerce. which affirm the same thing, which are tolera ted at the South.

It is upon the basis of ignorance and misinformation, thus laid, that the demagogues who have contrived secession, have built up their strength.

As examples of the falsehoods of those dem agogues, we make the following extracts from an address to the Georgia Legislature, from Hon. Wm. L. Harris, Commissioner from Mis sissippi, and said to be a "distinguished" man in that part of the country :

"The North have demanded, and now de mand, equality between the white and negro races, under our Constitution; equality in re presentation, equality in the right of suffrage equality in the honors and emoluments of offiequality in the social circle, equality in the rights of matrimony. * * *

"Our fathers made this a Government for

the white man, rejecting the negro as an igno rant, inferior, barbarian race, incapable of sel government, and not, therefore, entitled to be political, or social equality. This new Admin-istration comes into power under the solemn pledge to overturn and strike down this great feature of our Union, without which it would feature of our Union, without which it would never have been formed, and to substitute in

its stead their new theory of the universal equality of the black and white races. * * * "Mississippi is firmly convinced that there is but one alternative. This new union with Lincoln Black Republicans and free negroes, without slavery, or slavery under our old con-stitutional bond of union, without Lincoln Black Republicans, or free negroes either, to molest us. If we take the former, then submission to negro equality is our fate.'

These are specimens of the address, for which the "distinguished" Mr. Harris received the thanks of the Georgia Legislature, couched in the following terms:

" Resolved, That we do hereby express our cordial appreciation of the dignified and gen-tlemanly bearing of Hon. William L. Harris tlemanly bearing of Lou. White as well as the toward this General Assembly, as well as the estimatory manner in which he has discharged satisfactory manner in which he has discharge the responsible duties of his high commission.

This stuff of the "distinguished" Harris, is really not worse than the average of the harcession have indulged in. We might fill columns with extracts, if we had the time to spend upon them, and could presume that our readers would have the patience to look at them. But we make now but a single extract, which is from a printed address of the 28th of last December, from Mr. Wright, a member of Congress from Tennessee :

"Are you prepared to have the negro sit or juries, represent you in your Legislatures in Congress, marry your daughters, and is and in Congress, marry your daughters, and in all things be the equals of yourselves and your families? I will not insult you by leaving this question unanswered, and yet I do not exaggerate the facts when I tell you that in many of the States which voted for Lincoln and Hamlin, things have well-nigh progressed to this point, and abolitionism would bring you to this condition if it were only permitted to get a footbold among you. I know you would get a foothold among you. I know you would scorn such a state of things; yet such is the condition to which ambition, urged on by ab olitionism, would reduce you."

It is by such appeals and by such arts, tha an ignorant and constitutionally excitable people, have been wrought up to the work of revo

CARS FOR THE PRESIDENT ELECT .- In the Central depot now stands, side by side, three cars, designed to have the honor of transporting the President elect on his route to Washington. One is a sleeping car, built for the Central Railroad Company, at Troy, and con taining all the comforts which could be imagined for a movable bed chamber. Another is a reg ular passenger car, built here, we believe, and very handsomely fitted up, to say nothing of it beautiful appearance externally. The third is the car built by William Kasson, of this city, for the State Line road. It is fitted with luxurious seats; after the plan of the Ray patent, so fixed that the passengers may either sit, recline or lie on its sumptuous velvet cushions. A va cant space is left in the centre for a table. one end of the car is a large framed engraving of the United States Senate of 1850, and a rack immediately underneath is filled with China urns and dishes of various kinds .- Buffal

A patent for an "improved clasp for hoop skirts," has been issued. We thought the

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

A letter of Hon. James Cooper, of Maryland, written on the 27th of January, contains some reflections upon this subject, which induce us o make an extract from it.

Mr. Cooper says:

"But the South—I mean the seceding South—must have concession or dissolution. This is the cry throughout the whole of the Gulf States, and we have too many to echo it at home, amongst ourselves. For my own part, I am content with the Constitution as it is. If I may have my rights under it, I desire no more. It has secured our fathers; it has secured us; and, if we preserve it, it will secure our children, in the enjoyment of everything that makes life desirable and valuable.

"Under it, life, liberty, reputation, and prop-rty, have been secure. Under it, the country "Under it, life, liberty, reputation, and property, have been secure. Under it, the country has grown great, powerful, and prosperous. The American name is respected throughout the earth, and is a surer passport of safety than ever was the name of 'aRoman citizen.'

"It has often occurred to me, whether any of these who advocate the necessity that Maryland

those who advocate the necessity that Maryland should follow the example of South Carolina and the other seceding States have ever seriously inquired, what grievances we have suf-fered, that would be redressed by adopting their recommendations? The principal grievance recommendations? The principal grievance complained of is, that our slaves sometimes escape into Pennsylvania, and that we find it difficult, dangerous, and occasionally impossible, to recover them." * * *

It is doubtless true, that the negro being in same sense a man, with affections and bodily faculties, does, by the promptings of the former, and the aid of the latter, occasionally escape from his master, and take shelter in a free State. But so long as the State opposes no obstruction to the recovery of the slave, so escape. obstruction to the recovery of the slave, so escaping, it strikes me, there is no just ground of complaint. It may be unfortunate for the slaveholder, that there is a free jurisdiction so close at home, as that his slave may escape thither. But he ought neither to be surprised nor complain that there is difficulty sometimes encountered in the recovery of the fugitive. It is incident to this character of property, and the sympathy which is very sure to be felt for it in a free community. A slave escaping from bondage is undoubtedly a subject of sym-pathy and interest to nine out of ten of the inhabitants of the free States; and it is a matter of surprise, with me, that their sympathics have not got the better of their constitutional duty oftener than they have done. That they have not, is to be attributed to their loyalty, and their disposition to perform all their duties, as citizens of the Union.

In the administration of the fugitive slave law, I know of no instance in the free States, and I doubt if one can be pointed out, in which justice has not been done to the master. But suppose we follow the example of South lina, and secede from the Union, will slave property be more secure then, than it is now-Will there be less sympathy for the slave, and more for the master, after the Union is dis-solved, than there was before? No; but Mr. Yancey, and no doubt some of his Maryland emulators, would tell us, that what we l slaves, by adopting their policy, we shall save in honor! In other words, that what we cannot tolerate in our sister Pennsylvania, without a loss of honor, we can endure very well from Pennsylvania, as a foreign and hostile nation! Honor of this kind is not worth protecting; at any rate, it is not of a kind for which good men should sacrifice the richest and most glorious inheritance ever bequeathed by one generation to another—I mean the Union and th

blessings which accompanied it.

"It is manifest to every one, I should think even to our secessionists, that if we suffer now, in consequence of the difficulty of reclaiming our fugitive slaves, we will suffer far more in the event of a separation which will make Pennsylvania a foreign and hostile jurisdiction, without any obligation, moral or political, to re-store our runaway slaves. At present, we have not only the law to protect and aid us in reclaiming our slaves, but we have likewise a right to appeal to the good will of brethren living under the same Constitution, and form-ing a part of the same great nation, for assist-And how often has such an appea been made in vain? In twenty-five years of residence in Pennsylvania, I never heard it made without being responded to."

REMARKABLE FACT .- The day after Christmas last, a lady in this city became mother to a fine and healthy girl-child. There is nothing startling in this fact, nor calculated to excite comment. As usual, mother and child did well and progressed in health and strength. But two weeks afterward the same lady was again the mother of a child, a fine boy, who is also flourishing, as well as the doubly taxed mother. This circumstance, although of extreme rarity. being probably the second well ascertained case of the kind in the United States, is one which is known to medical men as having occurred before, and is accounted for upon clearly ascertained physical grounds.—San Fran. Hereld.

A strange coincidence has happened at Hempstead, Long Island. A valued canary died, belonging to a lady, whose eldest child soon sickened and died too; a second canary was bought, which soon died as the first, and the remaining child followed the other to the grave; again a third canary was purchased, it died like the two others, and soon the childless mother had to mourn the death of her husband. mother had to mourn the death of her husband

An extravagant marchioness was assailed by a number of Paris tradesmen for payment of \$60,000 debts. The husband proved, in court, that he allowed her \$6,000 a year, and that, only five years ago he had paid \$120,000 of her debts. The wife replied that she brought him \$1,000,000 dowry; among the items were sheets at \$500 a pair, and an annual expendi-ture of \$400 for pistols, powder, balls, and caps; this charge decided the court to nonsuit

A Chinese proverb says, that "To be happy on earth, one must be born in Soochow, live in Canton, and die in Lianchan; for in the first are the handsomest people, in the second the richest luxuries, and in the third the best cof-

Carl Kleinman deposited \$300 in a bag, in Carl Kleinman deposited working the money his cellar, some time ago, thinking the money would be safer there than in bank. On gring would be safer there than in bank to bag grawed to his hoard on Friday, he found the bag gnawed open and the bills gone; on examination, 1148 worth of torn bills were recovered in a at's

An ingenious Frenchman has introduced cheap beverage for miners in California. It is made by soaking acorns in water for fifteen days, and then putting them into a cast with

The national debt of the United States amounts to about a dollar and a half for each inhabitant, while the sum of one hundred and thirty-five dollars each would be required from the British population if they should pay theirs.

BOOKBINDING. GEORGE P. GOFF, Bookbinder, Corner Indiana avenue and Second street,
wav 26 Washington, D. O THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday, February 12, 1861. SENATE.
The Chair laid before the Senate a commu

nication from the Department of the Interior in relation to the Lander wagon road; referred the Committee on Printing.

Memorials favoring a settlement of the pre

ent difficulties by compromise, were present by Messrs. Dixon, Crittenden, and others. Mr. Wilkinson presented certain anti-se Wilkinson presented certain anti-se

sion and coercion resolutions of the Legisla-ture of Minnesots, and tendering State aid to the United States.

Mr. Wade presented a memorial favoring the enforcement of the laws.

enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Crittenden presented a Union memorial from Massachusetts, with 22,230 names.

Mr. Sumner said the only excuse for those memorialists was, they did not understand what they signed. He wished that those had what they signed. He wished that those had on themselves the justice to give the force of their numbers to sustain the Union and the popular verdict in favor of Abraham Lincoln and the principles of the Republicar warts. He howed. principles of the Republican party. He hope that that verdict would be sustained by the power of the Government. He repeated that "the day of compromise was past," and said that if the capitalists would not sustain the Govthat if the capitalists would not sustain the Gov-ernment, the people would come forward and loan their small means.

Mr. Crittenden defended the petitioners, and declared that they did know what they asked

The hour for the consideration of the special order, the naval bill, coming up, it was

Mr. Crittenden continued, arguing that the

Mr. Crittenden continued, arguing that the Union was of more importance to the people than the Republican platform.

Mr. Sumner responded, that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Crittenden] could not know his own popularity in Massachusetta. The people there who signed the memorial, did so without examination, owing to their trust in that Senator. Mr. Crittenden had voted to amend his resolutions so as to extend slavery to all possessions bereafter acquired at the possessions hereafter acquired at the

Mr. Crittenden said that was not an essentia

part of his propositions.

The subject was then postponed until Monday next, Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, having the floor.

The Senate then took up the unfinished busi-

The Senate then took up the unfinished business, being the naval appropriation bill.

The pending question being on the amendment for building seven small sloops of war,

Mr. Green resumed the floor, and argued against the amendment. He defended the right of secession; declared that the Federal Government had no public property in the seceded States. He contended that the States had cause for secession, and that all the slave States, except Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, would soon secede. [Laughter.] Yes, Kansas! The Emigrant Aid men were dying out. In starvation, Kansas would be compelled by circumstances to follow the fortunes of Missouri. He advocated a settlement, if possible; if not, peaceable

ted a settlement, if possible; if not, peaceable eparation.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote o yeas 27, nays 17.

Several other amendments having been made the bill passed.

The Senate then went into Executive session

HOUSE. Mr. Sherman sent to the Clerk's table, which Mr. Sherman sent to the Clerk's table, which was read, an interesting letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the bankrupt condition of the Treasury, there being only about half a million subject to draft, while several millions of drafts remain unustified. There will be nine or ten millions required for the support of the Government and to meet Treasury notes by the 4th of March next. The Secretary mogratis that a hill be passed to enable retary suggests that a bill be passed to enable him to accept any State guaranty for any stock of the United States which may hereafter be issued, to the amount of public money deposited with such State under the distribution act of

1836. The Secretary further says, that he will be compelled to advertise for a loan on the 13th or 14th instant, at the farthest. Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill in accordance with

the suggestion.

Mr. Garnett objected. He would not place the Government in the condition of a

Mr. Sherman said that, in reporting the bill,

he had but performed his duty.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, from the special com mittee on the Indian trust bond abstraction made a report thereon, stating all the facts in the case, and placing ex-Secretary Floyd and others in no enviable position. Ex Secretary Thompson and ex-Secretary McClelland are ex-onerated from any blame, while, however, all those who have heretofore held the office of Secretary of the Interior are consured for the

the hands of the custodian.

Mr. Haskin called for the reading of the re port, and insisted that he had a right to know what was in it.

It was finally agreed that the report should be read, and afterward ordered to be printed. It shows how the Government funds have gone, and why the Treasury is bankrupt. Mr. Pryor inquired how many of the con

mittee concurred in the report. [A voice-'All."] He said he understood differently. Mr. Morris, of Illinois, said he was willing to fix any time for the consideration of the reporthat would be agreeable to the House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Pacific railroad

Mr. Curtis said that many of the amendment were immaterial, but there was one of import ance, namely; the addition of a Northern, in addition to an extreme Southern and Centra railroad. He would vote for the amendment If there was anything wrong in the bill, it could be corrected at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Craig, of Missouri, spoke against the Senate's amendment, fixing the starting point at the mouth of the Kansas river, and running by way of Fort Riley.

Mesers. Farisworth and McCleroand severally expressed their objections. They considered the bill incongruous, of a log-rolling and monstrous character. The latter said he wanted but one route, and that a central one.

Mr. Pryor protested against the bill, as no warrant was found in the Constitution for such a measure. Besides, it should not be attempted at this time, owing to the bankruptcy of the Treasury. The scheme was chimerical. He moved that the amendments be laid on the

table; which motion was disagreed to.
After further debate, the House adjourned.

J. J. COOMBS. Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Will practice in the local Courts of this District, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims. Office at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

MACKEREL. J HAVE in store large and fat No. 1 MACK.
JESSE B. WILSON. BY TELEGRAPH.

The President elect en route. Springfield, Ill., Feb. 10.—The President is spending this last day of his stay in Springfield quietly in a select circle of friends. Edward Bates was invited to accompany Mr. Lincoln to Washington, but telegraphed last night that he would not be able to go.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11.—The President elect, accompanied by his wife and a number of friends, left his hotel at 7½ A. M., and rode of friends, left his hotel at 13 A. M., and rode up to the Great Western Depot. Over a thousand persons of all classes were assembled in the depot building and on each side of the festivity-decorated special troin, to bid farewell

to their honored townsman.

The President elect took his station in the The President elect took his station in the waiting room, and allowed his friends to pass by him and to take his hand for the last time. His face was pale, and quivered with emotion so deep as to render him almo t unable to utter a single word. At 8 o'clock precisely he was conducted to the cars by Mr. Wood and Mr. Baker of the Journal. After exchanging a parting salutation with his wife, he took his stand on the platform, removed his hat, and asking silence, spoke as follows to the multitude that stood in respectful silence and with their heads uncovered:

"My Faiends: No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this part-

an appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence upon which he at all times relied. I feel that upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support, and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which, success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell." [Loud applause, and cries of "We will pray for you."]

will pray for you."]

Toward the conclusion of his remarks, himself and audience were moved to tears. His exhortation to pray elicited choked exclamations of "We will do it; we wil, do it." As he turned to enter the cars, three cheers were given, and a few seconds afterward the train moved slowly out of the sight of the silent

gathering.
On Special Train, Feb. 11, 11 A. M .- The train is under the charge of L. Tilton, President, and W. C. Whitney, conductor, and moves at the rate of thirty miles an hour It is driven by a powerful Rogers locomotive, and consists of a baggage, smoking, and passenger

Car.

The following gentlemen compose the party:
A. Lincoln, R. T. Lincoln, John G. Nicolay,
John Hay, Secretary; N. B. Judd, O. H. Browning, T. H. Dubois, R. Irwin, Geo. Latham,
Hall Wilson, E. T. Leonard, W. Jameson;
Maj. Hunter, U. S. A.; Col. Ward, H. Lamar,
aid to Gov. Yates, Col. Elsworth, constitute
the military portion of the cortege.

Dr. W. H. Wallace accompanies the party
as the physician of the President. Col. Sumner did not reach Springfield in time, but will
join the the party at Indianapolis. Curious
crowds are stationed all along the line, endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the President as

crowds are stationed all along the line, endeav-oring to catch a glimpse of the President as the train rushes past them. J. J. S. Wilson, Superintendent of the Caton Telegraph Com-pany, is on the train, with an assistant and an apparatus, ready to form a connection at any Decatur, Monday, Feb. 11, 9.30 A. M .- An

train at the depot, and burst out in enthusiastic train at the depot, and burst out in enthusiastic cheers as it moved up. The President left his car and moved rapidly through the crowd, shaking hands to the right and left. After a stoppage of a few minutes, the train proceeded.

Tolono, Monday, Feb. 11, 11 A.M.—Cheers from a thousand voices and the booming of cannon and waving of handserchiefs greeted the article of the provided the provided the provided the statement of the

the arrival of the special train at this station. In response to the cheers, the President ap peared upon the platform and said:

"I am leaving you on an errand of national importance, attended, as you are aware, with considerable difficulties. Let us believe, as some poet has expressed it: " Behind the cloud the sun is shining still."

"I bid you an affectionate farewell."
The turn-out of the yeomany increases as the train progresses eastward. Most of the stations are handsomely decorated with flags.
The cheers are always for Lincoln and the Constitution.

The President elect continues grave and

The Freshent elect continues grave and thoughtful, and stays most of the time alone in the peivate saloon prepared for his especial use.

E. Cobb, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, got aboard at this place. Just before leaving Springfield, Mrs. Lincoln determined to join the party, with her two sons, at Indianapolis, after visiting St.

Indianapolis.-The firing of thirty four gun announced the approaching train bearing the President elect and party. The President was received and welcomed by Governor Morton, and escorted to a carriage with four white horses, when a procession was formed into a pageant seldom, if ever, witnessed here. The procession was composed of both houses of th Legislature, the public officers, the municipa authorities, military, and firemen. Great en-thusiasm was manifested along the line of march. The President stood in his carriage, acknowleding the welcome of the surrounding

thousands.

The Arrival.—The following speech, delivered by the President elect, at 5.30 P. M., from the balcony of the Bates House, to an assemblage of at least over twenty thousand people, is of the greatest significance, although it deals more in intimations than in definite assertions. The fact that it was carefully prepared in Springfield, and brought here in manuscript, fully shows the meaning the Presidential speaker intended to give it. He said:

"Friedly Citizens on the State on Iv.

"FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF IN DIANA: I am here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the very generous support given by your State to that political cause which I think is the true and just cause of the whole country and the whole

"Solomon says, 'There is a time to keep si

lence; and when men wrangle by the mouth with no certainty that they mean the same thing while using the same word, it perhaps were as well if they would keep silence. The words 'coercion' and 'invasion' are much used in these days, and often with some temper and Let us make sure, if we can, that

we do not misunderstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get the exact definitions of these words, not from dictionaries, but from the men themselves, who certainly deprecate the things they would represent by the use of the words. What, then, is 'coercion?' What is 'invasion?' Would the marching of an is 'invasion?' Would the marching of an army into South Carolina, without the consent of her people, and with hostile intent towards them, be invasion? I certainly think it would be 'coercion' also, if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and

other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all these things be 'invasion' or 'coer-

"Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve that they will resist co-ercion and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States would be coercion or invasion of a State? If would be coercion or invasion of a State? It so, their idea of means to preserve the object of their great affection would seem to be ex-ceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pills of the homeopathist would be much too large for it to swallow. In their view the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be no reg-ular marriage, but rather a sort of 'free love arrangement, to be maintained on passional attraction. By the way, in what consists the special ascredness of a State? I speak not of special sacredness of a State 7 I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that is by the bond we all recognise. That position, however, a State cannot carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which is less than itself, and to ruin all which is larger than itself. If a State and a which is larger than itself. If a State and a county, in a given case, should be equal in extent of territory and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the county? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights?
Upon principle, on what rightful principle, may a State, being no more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation, and then coerce a proportionably larger subdivision of itself in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country with tyrant is conserved on a district of country with its people by merely calling it a State? Fellow-citizens, I am not asserting anything. I am merely asking questions for you to consider. And now allow me to bid you farewell."

Trenton, N.J., Feb. 11.—The President elect

has accepted the invitation of the Legistature to visit Trenton. The Governor communi-cated the fact to the Legislature to-day. The Senate appointed Messrs. Cook, Westcott, and Brown, a committee to make arrangements for his reception, and the House will also appoint Mr. Lincoln is expected to ar rive here on Wednesday of next week.

Texas Convention. New Orleans, Feb. 11.—The Texas Convention has passed an ordinance, favoring the formation of a Southern Confederacy, and elected seven delegates to the Southern Congress.

Massachusetts and the Government Loan.

Boston, Feb. 11.—The statement made Sat urday that the Boston banks would withhold loans to the Government until the secession troubles were settled is untrue. The Massachusetts Militia.

Boston, Feb. 11.—The Transcript, of this city, authoritatively denies the report that Col. Ritchie, aid to Governor Andrew, visited Washington to tender military aid to the President rom Massachusetts.

Louisiana Convention. New Orleans, Feb. 11.—The ordinance ma-king it a penal offence for pilots at Balize to bring over the bar any United States war ves-sel has passed.

The ordinance to accept the criminal law of the United States District Court was adopted. The postal commissioners' report was adopt

The report of the Inventory Committee on roperty was received and read. The Convention to-day unanimously adopted a new flag for Louisiana. It consists of a yel-low star in a red field, with thirteen stripes, al-ternate blue, white, and red, emblamatic of the origin of the State—France, Spain, America. It was boisted in the Convention amid cheers

and plaudits of approval. The flag will be in augurated and saluted formally to morrow. A resolution was passed inviting Means Slidell and Benjamin to seats upon the floor o

Arrest of a Defaulting State Treasurer.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 11.—John McKinney, late State Treasurer, charged with the embersionent of moneys of the State, was arrested at Lausing to-day, and held in \$25,000 recognizance to appear for examination.

The Hostile Meeting between Messrs.

Moody and Heffren.

Cincinnati, Pto. 11. Messrs. Moody and

Heffren met this morning near Newport, Ky, and while waiting the arrival of a surgeon, friends interfered. The challenge was with drawn, when the parties, returning, were ar-rested by the sheriff of Campball county, Ky... At 12 o'clock last night a German, asseed Anthony Kiltenstein, was stabbed to the heart by Chas. Klinglea. He was instantly killed.

Jeff. Davis en route to Montgomery. Jackson, Miss., Feb. 11.—General Davis arrived here this evening on his way to Montgomery. He was received with grand military and civic houses. In a speech at the Capitol he said, if war must come, it must be upon Northere, and not upon Southern, soil; but if the North is prepared to grant us peace, and recognise our equality, all will be well. He received an official dispatch at 6 o'clock, desiring his immediate presence at Montgomery. his immediate presence at Montgomery.

North Carolina Legislature, &c.
Raleigh, Feb. 12.—The Benste rejected the
bill to amend the Constitution concerning an
ad valorem of taxation, but the vote was recon-

The House acted on the railroad bill. To norrow evening, Ron. Samuel Hall, the Commissioner from Georgia, has a formal re Federal matters are suffering a great calm.

The Southern Congress. Montgomery, Feb. 12.—In the Congress to lay, the standing committees were announced. The President received and read a dispatch

from the Louisiana Convention, cordially ap-proving the election of President Davis and lice President Stephens.

The designs for a flag and seal of the Confederacy were referred.

A resolution was offered, that until otherwise

ordered, the several officers connected with the collection of the customs in the several States of the Confederacy, be continued. It was re-

A resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs, be requested to inquire into the propri-ety and necessity, as soon as the President shall be inaugurated, of sending Commissioners to the Government of the United States, was re-

ferred. The Congress then went into secret session during which they adopted the following, and

removed the injunction of secresy.

Resolved, That this Government takes under its charge, all questions and difficulties now ex-isting between the sovereign States of this Con-federacy and the Government of the United States, r relating to the occupation of forts, arsenits, navy yards, custom-houses, and all other public establishments, and the President of this Congress is directed to communicate this resolution to the resolution to the Governors of the respective States of the Confederacy.